

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4676. 號九廿月六年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

日九廿月五年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 10, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMERON & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, BIRGE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman:—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLIOU, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 1 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800,000. RESERVE FUND, 2180,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business. Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1877.

H. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878. jy14

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del3

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 1, 1878. del3

For Sale.

LANMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRONS' FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.

COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS.

SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases.

SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS.

DOG COLLARS and CHAINS.

SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS.

COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, and MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations.

DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps.

PORTRAIT GLASSES, assorted sizes.

BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

LETT'S DIARIES, for 1878.

NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.

RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROS.'S SCISSORS.

MANIFOLD WRITERS.

LETTER SCALES.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.

CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours.

DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK.

MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.

MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to

GAS COMPANY,

West Point.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878. del19

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 30 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINE,"

915 Tons Register (1426 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

HONGKONG.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,

Variety and Comedy Company.

CONSISTING OF

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS, VIZ.

Mr. Geo. NORVILLE,

Mr. J. B. FERRIS,

Mr. J. E. ARNOLD,

Mr. F. STEWART,

and

DAVE CARSON.

Mrs. CARSON,

Mrs. NORVILLE,

and

"ETTA."

Previous to their departure FOR ENGLAND and after a most successful Tour in CHINA AND JAPAN.

Intend giving a Choice Selection of their UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS, commencing on

MONDAY (Next), JULY 2nd.

See Programmes in Monday's Issue.

DAVE CARSON,

Sole Proprietor.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER.

FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

IMAGING PAPER and CLOTH.

QUININE.

RED INK for STEEL PENS.

Bass' ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

PHOSPHORUS SOAP.

SUMMER SOCKS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS and BALLS.

NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.

GRAPHOSCOPES.

STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES.

PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

CARBOLIC ACID.

NEW PLAYING CARDS.

IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES.

IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.

FLOWER TROUSERS.

ELECTROPLATED WARE.

AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.

THE NEW LIFE JACKET.

G. B. D. PIPES.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF THE NEW SEASON'S

CUMSHAW MIXTURE.

This well-known and delicious Tea, is a most acceptable present to home friends, and is delivered free of all charges or duty to any part of Great Britain, at \$8 per 5 Catty and \$14 per 10 Catty Box.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 24, 1878.

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due on the 30th June of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption on that Date, will be paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 25, 1878. jy25

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. are prepared to SUPPLY FAMILIES and SHOPS with the SUGAR MANUFACTURED by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. tf.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878. jy20

BALL'S

NECTAR CORDIAL,

MADE FROM HERBS,

A STIMULANT AND APPETIZER.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN: MESSRS. GEO. CURRIE & Co.,

St. Mary Axe, London.

W. BALL,

China Dispensary, Hongkong.

June 20, 1878. jy20

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 27th June, 1878.

FROM the 1st of JULY and until FURTHER ORDERS PARADES will take place Mornings and Evenings THREE TIMES A WEEK, namely, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, on which days it is requested that each Member will attend AT LEAST ONE DRILL.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS ALL are requested to attend for Company and Squad Drill with Rifles and Bayonets, White Uniform and Forage Caps to be worn, unless otherwise ordered.

On TUESDAY and THURSDAYS Gun Drill and Squad Drill as usual, but Members desirous of attending Drill daily, as at present, can do so by giving their names to the SENIOR DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

Hours for Parade same as PRESENT.

Members who have received their Clothing, Arms, and Accoutrements will be good enough to sign for the same in a Book kept for that purpose in the Orderly Room, before THURSDAY next, the 4th proximo.

T. C. DEMPSTER,

Captain 28th Regiment,

Commandant E. E. V.

jy20

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG SILVER SUBSIDIARY COINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that these COINS, of the respective Values of 20 CENTS, 10 CENTS, and 5 CENTS each, can be obtained at par at the Colonial Treasury, and at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

By Command,

J. M. PRICE,

Act. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, June 26, 1878. jy11

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

WE Beg to intimate that, during the months of July, August, and September, the Price of ICE will be 2 1/2 Cents per lb. The smallest quantity sold 4 pounds.

As the demand at present is more than we can meet, and will be heavier during the above months, we have decided upon an advance in price solely with the object of keeping the consumption within the producing power of our present machinery, and so endeavoring to give all consumers a share. As soon as we feel the demand falling off, the price will be reduced again to the usual 2 Cents per pound.

While thanking the Community for the support they have hitherto accorded us, we trust they will bear with us at this time in our efforts to meet the wants of all, as next year, with the addition of our new Machinery, there will be no lack of supplies, and consequently no necessity for going beyond the charge of 2 Cents per lb.

KYLE & BAIN.

Hongkong, June 27, 1878. jy11

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED TOBACCOS

Packed specially for this Climate.

BRANDS.

Smoking Mixture. Mild Strength.

Happy Thought. Medium Strength.

Dollar Brand. Full Strength.

The above-named Tobaccos are cut and packed under our own supervision from the stock received fresh each month from the manufacturers.

AGENTS.

HONGKONG:—Messrs. LANMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Amoy:—Messrs. HENDER & Co.

Canton:—Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co.

Cebu:—Messrs. H. SUTTS & Co.

Hankow:—Messrs. G. W. COLLINS & Co.

Newchwang:—Messrs. F. A. SCHULZE & Co.

Shanghai:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Yokohama:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT

OIL.

RELIABLE,

ECONOMICAL,

SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our pack-

ages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co.,

80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

jy11

Intimations.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA.

HASTA el día 30 del corriente a las 12 del medio día se recibirá en este Consulado, por pliegos sellados proposiciones para la subasta de las OBRAS DE REPARACIONES que hay que ejecutar en el Transporte de Guerra Español "MARQUES DE LA VICTORIA". En la Cancellaria de este Consulado está de manifiesto el detalle de las Obras y el pliego de Condiciones para la subasta.

EDUARDO TODA.

Hongkong, 20 de Junio de 1878. jy1

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIE" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Return is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. R. EMOBY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. j34

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th July,

1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

"GALLIE," Commandant HERMANDEZ, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, AND

CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted

in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m.

on the 6th July, 1878. (Parcels are

not to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 24, 1878. j36

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex "Yangtze"

SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags, from

Sharp Stones, Madras.

Ex "Ara"

PH 20 Order, 1 case Cachou, from Marseilles.

JAR 6 Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle.

Macao.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Amazone," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 24th Instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 24, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), created from the 1st August, 1877, but debts prior to that date will be received and paid by him.

ORUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LAURENCE YOUNG CHAN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new regime will be found to be as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lease of the Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

To let.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st August.

COMMODOUS HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Gas and Water Laid.

Apply to

C. A. OZORIO,

No. 47, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, June 25, 1878. j31

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Fraya East:—

HOUSE No. 2, Fraya East. The basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Fraya East. The whole House or in Elais, with possession on the 1st of August.

As also,

The Dwelling House to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two or three Rooms to suit convenience, with immediate possession. Fine spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,

attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace, THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

Houses No. 2, and 3, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SOHS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I, and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £100,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000

Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LLOYD, Esq.

O. KREBS, Esq. W. MEYERINCK, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LOO YIM, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

IMPORTANT SALE.

LAND, BUILDINGS, ENGINEERS' PLANT, SAW MILL MACHINERY, ENGINEERS' STORES, TOOLS, TIMBER &c.

The property of Messrs. Howarth, Lyon and Erskine, Engineers and Iron Founders, River Valley Road.

MESSRS. HOWARTH, LYON & ERSKINE, with a view to the dissolution of their partnership, have instructed the undersigned to sell by Public Auction, at their Works, River Valley Road, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th June next, the LAND AND BUILDINGS, together with the whole of the extensive and valuable ENGINEERS' PLANT AND SAW MILL MACHINERY, as follows.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, 24th June, commencing at 2 p.m. In one Lot. The LAND comprised in Government Lease No. 431 for 99 years, dated 1st August, 1876, subject to a rental of \$200 per annum, containing an area of about 123,740 square feet, bounded on the north by River Valley Road, south by Land reserved for Public Quay, east by Creek, west by A. B. C. Road, with a frontage of 800 feet on River Valley Road, and 257 feet on Singapore River, together with the BUILDINGS, comprising Blacksmith's Shop and Stores, Foundry, Blacksmith's Shop, Saw Mill Shed, Timber Slip, Temporary Shade, Cooks Houses, and Wharf.

The conveniences of the Lease will be produced, for perusal and examination, at the sale, and may be seen previously at the Office of the Auctioneers.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 25th June, commencing at 11 a.m.

The following Lots:—

Horizontal Engine 14 H. P. with boiler.

do. 12 H. P. do.

do. 6 H. P. do.

Pair Launch Engines 4 H. P. do.

Donkey Engine 5 H. P. do.

Vertical Boiler 10 H. P. do.

do. 6 H. P. do.

Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.

18" centre, 27 feet bed.

9" do. 26 do.

8" do. 8 do.

7" do. 10 do.

Vertical Drilling Machine, 2½ in. spindle.

do. 1½ do.

Screwing Machine to 1½ inch.

Punching and Shearing Machine.

Root's Rotary Blower, 20 fires.

do. 10 do.

Shafting Pulleys &c., &c.

China Feed Saw Bench 42" Saw.

Rope Feed do. 42" do.

Endless Feed do. 32" do.

Rabbitting do. 24" do.

Plain do. 24" do.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

[illegible]

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
<i>Grolier</i>	7 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	June 14	C. E. D. Willcox
<i>Hart</i>	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 16	R. Evans
<i>Marques de la Victoria</i>	6 c	Spanish	man-of-war	1200	June 18	Dn. Manuel de Uira
<i>Mecenas</i>	8 c	British	military hospital	2591
<i>Moorhen</i>	6 h	British	gunboat	430	4	80	June 14	W. Carey
<i>Ranger</i>	6 c	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
<i>Victor Emanuel</i>	8 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	Commodore Watson
<i>Vigilant</i>	5 k	British	despatch vessel	556	2	280	May 14	Lt.-Com. Annesley

June 22, 1878.

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOR

Europe	British
1. 1940-1941	1. 1940-1941
2. 1942-1943	2. 1942-1943
3. 1944-1945	3. 1944-1945
4. 1946-1947	4. 1946-1947
5. 1948-1949	5. 1948-1949
6. 1950-1951	6. 1950-1951
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86. 2110-2111	86. 2110-2111
87. 2112-2113	87. 2112-2113
88. 2114-2115	88. 2114-2115
89. 2116-2117	89. 2116-2117
90. 2118-2119	90. 2118-2119
91. 2120-2121	91.

Saikio Maru	Japan
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British
British

for London
for London

Corrected to Saturday, June 29, 1878.

Corrected to Saturday, June 29, 1878.

At 1120 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Foultry.			生口	
Capon,	catty	250	180	鐵雞
Doves,	each	110	100	班鳩
Ducks,	catty	150	140	鴨
Eggs, Hen	doz.	100	—	蛋
" Duck	"	100	—	鴨蛋
Fowls,	catty	250	180	鷄
Geese,	"	150	140	鵞
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair		\$1.75	1.50	省城山雞
Pigeons,	each	150	140	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton	"	700	600	省城家兔
Turkeys,	catty	400	300	火雞
Hen	"	300	280	火雞

良因

草

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Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .	400	300	補腎壯陽 強精助陽
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FOR SALE

" Red, . . . " 80 — 紅辣椒

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100

朱虹

G. ORLEY, Director of Market

of their mutual affection must have been "told upon the telephone," for we have it upon the authority of the *Times* that the young king, in his desire to annihilate distance between himself and the Princess previous to their marriage, had a telephone erected from her apartments to his own, a distance of about two miles. It may happily turn out that the deceased is the ex-Queen Isabella, instead of the youthful Queen Mercedes.

PERHAPS the two most substantial advantages gained by Russia from the past war have been the dismantling of the Bulgarian and Danubian fortresses, and the erection of Bulgaria north of the Balkans into an independent state. With the fortifications of Shumla, Varna, Silistria, Rusechuk, Nicopolis and Widin levelled, and Bulgaria occupied by an independent people who dare not or will not oppose the advance of the Czar's legions, Turkey in Europe will always be almost helpless within the grasp of the Colossus of the North. There will now be no Turkish troops to guard the banks of the Danube, no grand fortresses that will require masking, or that will afford support and shelter to armies operating upon the flanks of invading hosts. It is improbable that the Turks would even be able, under the new order of things, to meet the Russians at the Balkan passes. The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a matter that can scarcely cause the Turks much sorrow, for, almost separated as these territories now will be from Constantinople by independent Serbia and Montenegro and semi-independent Bulgaria, they could have been of very little value to the Sultan's Government. The statement in the previous telegram that "at the European Congress the Turks have reserved their present attitude" has, we presume, a reference of some kind to the advice of the 19th inst., intimating that "the Turkish plenipotentiaries will withdraw from the Congress if autonomy be granted to Epirus, Thessaly, Bosnia and Herzegovina." Autonomy, or self-government, has not been granted to the Greek provinces, but it seems most probable that the Turks will lose Bosnia and Herzegovina altogether.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(By Southern Route.)

LONDON, 27th June, 1878.

The Queen of Spain is dead.
The European Congress is finished; there have been arrangements made for the dismantling of the Bulgarian and Danubian fortresses.
An Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is imminent.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German barque *Gustav* arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 21st inst.

We understand that the Officers of the U. S. S. *Ranger* will be "At Home" on July 4th, from 12 to 5 p.m.

We are requested to state that the entertainment at the Temperance Hall has been postponed until Monday week.

THE Spanish brig *San Lorenzo* left Iloilo for Hongkong on the 18th inst., with a cargo of Sapanwood and Cocconut.

We learn from the agents (Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.) that the S. S. *Penice* left Singapore for this port on 27th inst.

THE Rev. B. C. Henry, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, will conduct the services at Union Church to-morrow.

We note from an advertisement that Reuters' Telegram agency will be conducted by Mr. W. H. Nottley during the absence of Mr. Stanley Cope.

SEVERAL blue lights were burned at the Commodore's house on the Peak last night, and the effect was very pretty, the hills in the vicinity being distinctly visible.

THE following vessels were loading at Manila for Hongkong on the 28th inst.:—British steamer *Sas Gull*, Spanish barque *Teodoro*, and the British barque *The Fr. deodor*.

THE usual varied bill of fare, as printed elsewhere, is offered by Mr. Dave Carson for his entertainment of Monday night, and the good houses which he has generally commanded will no doubt appreciate the variety of fun and amusement thus presented.

THE flag of all the men-of-war in port, of most of the Consulates, and several of the merchant vessels were flown at half mast to-day in consequence of intelligence having been received of the death of the Queen of Spain; minute guns were fired on board the *Victor Emanuel* and the U. S. S. *Ranger*, and guns were fired at quarter of

an hour intervals on board the Spanish man-of-war *Marques de la Victoria*.

THE main drain in Seymour Road is now being led downwards through the street, instead of under the houses on the hill slope. Had this been done years ago, there is every likelihood that the damage to house property which was caused by the rains would not have assumed so grave an aspect as it has done. The work, however, is a good illustration of the maxim "Better late than never." It now appears strange that any architect should carry a public drain through a private building lot when a public thoroughfare was easily available; but we have seen, and may yet see, strange things in this Colony.

THE share market appears lately to have been very freely used as a safety valve for surplus capital, and this has become more and more apparent as the European powers in Conference struggled towards a definite arrangement. Shares of all kinds are now very high, while one or two of the leading descriptions of stock are expected to rise much higher. Some of the minor stocks—notably that of the East Point Sugar Company—have also wonderfully improved in value during the last few weeks.

THE long-distance Swimming Match for a silver Cup, presented by Mr. Stanley Cope—a gentleman who is known as a lover of all manly sports—came off this afternoon. The distance was over a mile, from two white buoys near Kelle's Island to a point opposite the Bath-house. There were ten entries, viz., Messrs D. O. Travers, A. K. Travers, Dunman, Cook, Grimes, Goddard, Marks, Mackay, Cavendish, and Hurst. Of these only five covered the distance, viz., D. O. Travers, Dunman, Cook, Goddard, and Mackay; they coming home in the order given above. Travers won easily by about 40 yards, although, either through stupidity or carelessness, a steam-launch was steered right across his course. Had the result been otherwise than it has turned out to be, this piece of carelessness would have created no little grumbling, as there was, we are told, a good deal of money staked on the winner. Travers covered the distance in a little over 27 minutes, which is, we think, exceedingly good time. The race created a great deal of excitement and there was quite a fleet of launches and boats in attendance.

Canton.

A CHINAMAN'S WAIL FROM CANTON.
There is no luck for Canton this year. It is evident that the Gods are displeased with us. We are greedy, lustful, frivolous and unmindful of the proprieties. The heavy rains of the last two days have destroyed what hopes we had of a first crop, and the price of rice has already gone up one pound the dollar, there being only 28 catties of second class rice purchasable for each dollar at present. Not many years ago we could buy 60 catties of good rice, but now we must pay at least double. Even a small child will consume one or two dollars worth of rice a month, and many people are now sending out their small children to work for their own living. I myself have two young servants who work in this way, for no other wages than their chow-chow. My coolie's wife sold her baby the other day, because she could no longer afford to keep it. His family eats five dollars' worth of rice a month, leaving only one dollar for delicacies and miscellaneous expenses. True, one of the foreign boys who boards with him pays him three dollars a month, but there is very little profit made out of this, as the fellow is lusty and eats a pound of rice at each meal. It costs eight cash now to cross by the ferry to Hsuan, and a slipper-boat will not do the job for less than 100 cash, the water so rapid. It is impossible to advance more than two miles an hour against the current. I don't know what will happen this year, as if rice continues to rise, the people will rise too; for we are not peaceable people here, as they are up there in Shan Sai and Ho Nam. My second coolie owns about 1/2 of an acre of land, but all his crops are hopelessly soaked, and he will have a hard time this year, for he has to keep a mother, a wife, and two children on six dollars a month, of which he himself consumes three in rice alone.

Manila.

THE steamer *Camiguin* returned on the 17th June from her salvage expedition on the wreck of the British barque *Knight of Snowdon*. She succeeded in salvaging the hull and some other articles. The wreck, she reported, is completely under water at high tide, but at low tide, part of the hull can be seen.

THE following is the result of the sale of the wreck and cargo of the late British barque *Knight of Snowdon*, stranded in the Calatagan point:—The hull, rigging and other utensils were sold to one D. F. D. Y. P., for \$60; the two boats to Don Severino Castillo, for \$112; and the coal to the Chinaman Luis Oras, for \$12. The effects salvaged from the wreck of the *Knight of Snowdon*, by the steamer *Camiguin*, fetched \$1208.75 at auction. A sale of 7000 quintales leaf tobacco took place on the 15th June, of which, 4800 quintales was sold for the total sum of \$87,000.

In consequence of the 24th June being R. M. Queen Mercedes birthday, there was a brilliant reception at the Malacanang on Saturday night in her honor. On the morning of the 26th June, a horrible murder was committed.

Saturino Corcuera, who was about to marry a young Indian girl named Andrea, had a row with his future mother-in-law, whom he stabbed to death. Juan, the husband of the woman, while attempting to defend his wife, was disfigured by the numerous wounds inflicted by Saturino, and then came Andrea to the assistance of her father, when she also received from the hand of her lover a couple of stabs. The police was soon on the spot, and the murderer, who attempted to escape, was timely secured, while one of the policemen went to inform their superior of the occurrence. The district Judge immediately instituted the preliminary investigations on the spot, and ordered the removal of the remains of the murdered woman.

Naolo, June 12.—The province has been favoured with abundant and continuous rain, and if the weather continues in this way the harvest is expected to be a good one. The war in the north is in a very prosperous condition; and misery begins to disappear. The arrivals are:—German barque *Anna Dorothea*, from Saigon, with rice; German brigantine *San Francisco*, from Bangkok; British barque *Argo White*, from Singapore; American 3 m. schooner *William Phillips*, from Hongkong, with rice. Superior sugar is quoted at \$4.25 per catty; current at 2.7. Current Pampangan rice at \$3.3 per catty, white ditto, \$3.4; Saigon current, \$3. Sapanwood from 6 to 7 reales per catty.

Camiguin, June 5.—The Judge and the Magistrate, accompanied by a Lieutenant, 80 soldiers and the surgeon of Regt. No. 1, left for Zamboanga with the view of ascertaining some facts in connection with the administration of justice, and while making investigation in that place, an armed Moro present was ordered to disarm himself of his weapons, which order he refused, and upon compelling him to do so by force, all the Moros present rose against the party, with arms in hand, which took the whole party by surprise, but the soldiers got their bayonets fixed, and a struggle then ensued. In the end fourteen Moros were killed, while the loss on our side were one lieutenant, one surgeon, two soldiers killed; and fourteen wounded, including the Judge, who was at one time supposed to be dead, on account of the severe injuries he sustained from the wounds. The Moros were estimated to be some 280 in number.

Japan.

(Mail.)

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that samples of gold and silver have been sent to the Mining Section of the Department of Public Works, from the recently discovered veins in the province of Dewa, Akita Ken.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that at the close of this year the agreements with the foreigners at Yokosuka expire and will not be renewed, as after that time the workshops will be solely under Japanese superintendence.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

(Translated from the German for the Shanghai Courier.)

At the present time (1877) when the Chinese Ambassador is a resident in Berlin, we think it will interest our readers to learn a little more about China, and especially our Commerce with that nation. We think to arrive at this object, by taking the latest official report as a guide, viz., the Consular Report for 1877. Commencing in this we learn:

1st. The general trade with China. Here we must explain, what to a certain extent influences our commercial relations with that Empire, viz.

A. The dispute with England and China about the Margary affair; the apprehension of another having greatly interfered with large speculations.

B. The visible depressing influence, both upon Imports and Exports, caused by the famine and misery which have overwhelmed so many millions of souls in misery and suffering.

C. The depreciation in the value of silver and the rate of Exchange.

D. The universal stagnation of business in Europe; a commercial crisis which has also most materially affected Asia, though on the whole the exports to foreign countries have not so much decreased as might have been expected. When Tea has found no buyers, Silk-merchants have found markets at high rates, and notwithstanding the discomforts attaching to a residence in China, the speculative turn of mind of foreign merchants continue still the same as of old. Besides these peculiar circumstances, there are other causes continually at work which for many years have given a Chinese character to foreign business intercourse:—brokering has gradually fallen into the hands of native brokers, whilst high duties and unfavorable position of most of the Cities interfere most detrimentally with transactions in foreign products; the erection of telegraph poles and the construction of railways, still meeting with most determined opposition.

2nd. With reference to the silks and importance of China's most important place of business, viz., Shanghai.—Shanghai, the commercial metropolis of East Asia, since the Treaty of Nanking and Tientsin, has taken and kept the lead; it is the centre from which Imports are sent into the Interior and the place of export for goods coming from the north and the middle of the Empire. The one exception being the direct shipment of Black Tea, which takes place in the beginning of the season, from Hankow. Only Hongkong can pretend to compete with Shanghai. The commanding position of the latter place induces so great a number of foreign merchants to settle there, and where the most Banking houses and Insurance Offices are to be found. In all the 14 ports, there were 348 foreign firms; in Shanghai alone 100. In the 14 ports, there were 8,670 foreign inhabitants; in Shanghai 1,800. Germany represents 60%. At Shanghai, 172 Germans aggregated 171, namely 129 adult males, 17 females and 22 children, and 23 German firms. Germany represented 10 Marine Insurance Companies out of 48 Companies of all nationalities, and 8 out of 35 Fire and Life Insurance Agents. The activity of business has encouraged, besides foreign firms, Chinese Merchants from all the provinces to settle there. The Chinese Banks, which are well organized, have Agencies in all the principal cities, towns, etc.

Transactions in Wool.—These show a decided increase compared with the former year, but on the other hand prices have fallen considerably. Auctioneering in Shanghai, but unfortunately in a most damaging effect upon the wool trade.

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ports as far as Germans and German manufactures are concerned.

The share which Germans there enjoy in the different branches of Imports, is by no means a small one; they by no means confine themselves to importing German goods, but speculate largely in English, Belgian and French products and manufactures—Opium only excepted. Arms lately appear to have been a speciality with them, because they enjoy a particular privilege from the Government, and make large profits; by far the greater part of imported cannons, rifles, ammunition etc. etc., being of German manufacture. Cloth still remains the most important article of exchange with Germany; next come lead, needles, colours, fannels, and buttons. Besides Germany sends articles of value, hardware, which partly, as example lamps, and umbrellas (already imported by Chinese) and partly sent to Hongkong and Shanghai as trial consignments. Manufacturers and merchants who wish to do business for the Chinese market are strongly advised to communicate directly, not only with the German Importer in China, but to get every information possible from those Houses in Hamburg, who have business connections in Cathay as to the prevalent tastes of the Chinese. To impress a Chinaman with a German's idea of beauty is next to an impossibility.

With regard to Woollen Goods, the most important to Germans are the Piece Goods and coloured Shirtings; Spanish Stripes were formerly imported to considerable extent from Aachen, but now principally from Bradford (England), owing to the cost being less. Certain descriptions of Shirtings in demand in China are divided into three sorts, which have to be treated after a peculiarly methodical fashion according to size, colour and packing, suitable to Chinese ideas.

(A) Coloured Shirtings these have to be enclosed in a variegated wrapper with the trade mark of the importers on each. Pictures of the most grotesque description taken from the Animal Kingdom, are principally chosen, and chiefly those representing lions, dogs, dragons, birds of Paradise, peacocks, also stamps bearing imaginary devices nowhere to be found in any pictorial treatise on zoology. Then come sewn borders of coloured cloth, but mostly black, white and red (the German colours). Attention to the ornamental designs is of the greatest importance and must be exactly similar in every respect to the samples shown to the Chinese merchants. Shirtings ought to measure 70 to 72 English inches. Those most in demand are about 7/8 dark blue, then light-blue and black. (B) Coloured Cloths: Here the packing is very plain, white covers only being used, though embroidery in yellow silk representing flowers and arabesques sometimes find a market. (C) German imitations of Russian Cloths: These must have on the outside as many marks or signs as possible, so as to appear to be of genuine Russian manufacture; the white cover of the bales having a picture of a factory, with the name of a Russian firm in the vernacular. Every piece of cloth should be provided with two lead seals, on which the title of any Russian firm ought to be impressed, also the year and the weight of the Goods. The colour should be dark-blue. As a rule, most of these cloths come from Sommerfeld (Brandenburg); coloured cloths also come from Silesia and Bohemia, through the agency of Berlin firms.

In reviewing our commercial relations with China we come to the remaining articles of import, leaving out opium, (which, in spite of all the Anti-Opium Societies in England, has a large consumption) viz.: Bar Iron, Railroad and Hoop Iron. These are principally exported from England and Belgium. In shipping to China, the former flag is chiefly availed of. There is a good business in Lead, large supplies being drawn from the Harzward. Heretofore Germany has enjoyed the monopoly of supplying China with needles. The market at Shanghai is ruled entirely by factories of Berlin and Aachen; the finest come from the latter place; the poverty of would-be purchasers in North China has caused the market for coarser needles to fall considerably, but business in this article in Shanghai and Tientsin is entirely in the hands of German firms. The imports to Shanghai in one year amounted to \$25,849 thousands of needles, which are generally packed in boxes containing 600,000 and then again in tin boxes of from 5 to 10,000 pieces. Two more articles still remain to be mentioned which mostly reach Shanghai through Germany, but not entirely of German manufacture—Matches and Window Glass. The imports of the former, mostly of Swedish manufacture, have only sold through German houses, and made enormous profits. In 1874 only 89,667 gross were imported, in 1876 already 331,155 gross, and although the price has fallen, it still sales show a very satisfactory margin. Window Glass comes principally from Belgium, the import in later years has remained pretty nearly stationary, and yet secured to German importers large profits, which probably will continue for some time, as the manufacture of glass in China is still in its infancy.

With reference to Exports, Tea and Silk of course take precedence. Shanghai is the first export city for Silk in Eastern Asia; in Tsu, Hankow and Foochow compete with it. From the opening of the Tea Season to 31st December 1876 72,880,419 lbs Black Tea and 2,234,216 lbs Green Tea were shipped from Shanghai and the riverine ports (Yangtze); the German proportion of this export was small. The principal purchasers of Tea by German firms are on commission. In Germany, where the use of Tea comparatively is very limited, the Tea from Foochow being preferred; six steamers and one sailing vessel (German) were employed in carrying Tea from Shanghai and Tsu-Porta. China, under favourable circumstances, makes a profitable business in Silk; the Silk firms securing enormous profits; the owners of mulberry trees in the interior, who sold their entire stocks at exorbitant prices, making the most. Owing to the silks being sent out of the coast in China, the owners chiefly belong to the class of small farmers, and everything depends upon the attention paid to the soil. Germany, notwithstanding her considerable Silk factories on the banks of the Rhine, imported no raw material from China last year. According to French Customs House Returns, France exported to Germany, Raw Silk 60,180 Kilos and Reeled Silk 20,163 Kilos, which proves that in Germany, French Silk is principally employed. Nearly 1500 Picols Cotton were shipped to European Countries, Germany is imported among these, she having for some years past, drawn her supplies from the factories in Saxony and Baden.

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an increase. The other Chinese products which come to Germany are Galls, Musk, Skins, Sticks, Rhubarb, Camel's Hair and Sheep's Wool, also human hair. Hamburg is the principal port of entry. The industries of Germany must be in rapport with Hamburg, in order to facilitate imports and exports to and from China.

DIARY OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Compiled from the London Daily Papers.)

Friday, May 10.—Before reaching Berlin, where he is to arrive to-day, Count Schouvaloff will, it is expected, visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe. The Count will continue his journey to St. Petersburg this evening. In Paris every confidence is felt that the result of Count Schouvaloff's mission will be the devising of a basis of discussion between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. In the Chamber of Versailles yesterday M. Droule demanded why the Government had not published any despatches on the Eastern question. M. Waddington said that publication just now would not be expedient. Negotiations were still going on, and there were grounds for hoping that they might have a peaceful solution. France, he added, could not take an active part in them; but her influence had always been used in favour of peace, and when the time came for debate it would be found that the honour and interests of France had been abundantly cared for. According to an article in the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* yesterday, the demand that the whole of the Treaty of San Stefano shall be laid before the Congress has long ago been agreed to by Russia. The Porte has made the evacuation of Shumla conditional upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops to Tobatalia; at present, it is stated, the Russian military authorities have decided only to withdraw as far as St. George, about eleven miles in a north-westerly direction from San Stefano. The *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople says that in case of a war with England, San Stefano would immediately be evacuated by the headquarters staff and perhaps by the troops. General Todleben intends to make Adrianople the most formidable fortress in Europe. It will be defended, if war occurs, by 600 guns, and will have supplies for the whole army for at least a year. General Todleben will make his final stand at Adrianople, and he believes it to be impregnable. Constantinople is now guarded by a semi-circle composed of 100,000 of the Turkish troops, well supplied with artillery, and commanded by Osman Pacha, a Plevna, Mukhtar, Mehmet Ali, Fuad, Baker, and Hadji Pachas.

Saturday, May 11.—Count Schouvaloff had an interview with Prince Bismarck yesterday morning, and in the afternoon proceeded to Berlin, where he was to have another diplomatic conversation, and to proceed in the evening on his way to St. Petersburg. The *Agence Reue* declares that none of the journals know anything about the proposals of which the Count is the bearer, and states that even the Imperial Cabinet does not know what they are, but they could not be such as he could have transmitted by telegraph or otherwise; but this circumstance does not preclude hopes for a pacific solution. To-day the Sultan will review the Turkish troops quartered at the Daoud Pacha barracks. From Armenia the Russian generals report that tranquillity prevails in the provinces of Lazistan. It is asserted that the population are expressing their satisfaction at the news of their nationality to Russia. A notice has been issued by the Turkish Minister at Athens, stating that the refugees who fled into Greece from the insurgent provinces can return to their homes, the Sultan having granted an amnesty to all who took part in the late rising. Nine transport ships, bringing Indian troops to Malta, passed Aden yesterday afternoon. The *Daily News* learns by special telegram from its correspondent in New York that the commander of the *Cimbria* steamer is Captain Semetsohkin, who admits that the Russians are preparing to attack British vessels at sea in the event of war, and that he is to command the entire expedition. He intends to purchase fast sailing vessels and supplies, but no letters of marque will be issued. The vessels would be cruisers under strict naval discipline, and British prizes would revert to the Russian Government. A Russian squadron had already been stationed in the Pacific, and another would soon leave the Baltic for American waters.

Sunday, May 12.—Count Schouvaloff was received by both the Emperor and the Crown Prince at Berlin. He was to arrive at St. Petersburg yesterday. Counting on the object of his journey, the *Agence Reue* suggests that Europe united in Congress should entrust Austria with the administration of Bosnia; and respecting the demands of England, it says that Russia cannot desire a dismemberment of Turkey, an understanding with her is not only desirable, but possible. According to the *North German Gazette*, it is not correct to assume that Count Schouvaloff is the bearer of any proposals from the Beaconsfield Government. His object, it says, is probably to make proposals in St. Petersburg based upon his knowledge of the intentions of the London Cabinet, obtain instructions, and then act upon them here. At a Council of the Turkish Ministers held on Thursday, it was decided, the *Daily News* special correspondent telegraphs, that the Turkish army is not in a condition to resist the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, which had been threatened by General Todleben, if Shumla, Varna, and Batum were not surrendered at once. In regard to the fortresses of Shumla and Varna it is contended in the Turkish capital that they may be retained until the Treaty of San Stefano shall have become definitive; and it is further pointed out that the Treaty stipulates that the fortresses shall be surrendered to the principality of Bulgaria, and not to the Russians. Bills for the establishment of organic laws and administrative, judicial, and military reforms are being elaborated by the Porte, by order of the Sultan, and measures are being taken to convert these bills into executive laws in the course of one year. Several Russian lieutenants from the *Cimbria* are reported to be staying at the Russian Legation at Washington.

Tuesday, May 14.—The House of Lords re-assembled yesterday after the Easter recess: Earl Granville, on behalf of Lord Selborne, gave notice of his intention, on Thursday, to allude to the movement of the Indian troops to Malta, and to the question whether, in times of peace, they can be employed elsewhere than in Her Majesty's Indian possessions without the sanction of Parliament. In the

House of Commons, the *Observer* stated, in reply to the question of Mr. Hartington, that Monday, the 14th, would be a convenient day for bringing forward the Supplementary Estimates for meeting the expense of the movement of Indian troops to Malta, and for discussing the resolution to be proposed by the noble Marquis relative thereto. Count Schouvaloff, who arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday evening, had an interview with the Emperor yesterday morning. The *Daily News* correspondent, in his special telegram, says it is supposed that the Count is the bearer of no formal propositions, but that he will explain to the Czar the points on which a common understanding between the two Governments can be arrived at as a preliminary to the Congress. Nothing positive is likely to be known on the subject for a day or two. Yesterday's *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes an appeal of the Moscow Society for subscription to the organization of the volunteer fleet, "in order to defend the just cause in case the adversary of Russia should provoke war." In St. Petersburg contributions will be received by the Czarowitz. We hear from Constantinople that the question about the evacuation of the fortresses makes no progress. The advance of the Russians on Batum has already been opposed by the inhabitants of that port. The Russians contend that the occupation is the natural consequence of the armistice line of demarcation. Mahomedan insurgents have advanced to the neighbourhood of Philippopolis and Tatar. Basaradjik, Rusein Pacha, with four thousand men, has joined the insurrection. He was formerly a member of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies. Transports, with detachments of the Indian expeditionary force, continue to arrive off Aden, en route for Malta. The *Nankin, Kilikerran, Marina, and Naridina* were at Aden yesterday. Some Berlin bankers are said to have made a preliminary advance to Russia of fifty millions of roubles.

Wednesday, May 15.—It has been arranged that the debates on the movement of the Indian troops to Malta shall proceed simultaneously in both Houses on Monday next. Count Schouvaloff remains at St. Petersburg, but expects to leave there at the end of the present week. He has pledged himself to the strictest secrecy, declares that all the reports about what he has said or is proposing are without foundation. The Mahomedan insurrection in Bulgaria is not diminishing, and is keeping both the Russians and the Serbians employed. The *Daily News* special correspondent, in Constantinople telegraphs, that the Russo-Turkish Commission, which recently went to Philippopolis to pacify the insurgent Mahomedans, has had an interview with some of the leaders. They refuse, however, to lay down their arms as long as a Russian army is left in Turkey. The Commission has not yet returned to Constantinople. Reinforcements have been received by the Russians at San Stefano to the number of thirty-two battalions. The Russians are levying recruits in Bulgaria, in two districts of which a conscription has been ordered. Renewed activity prevails in the Serbian arsenals, and it is stated that orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujevats to increase the production of Peabody and Martini Henry ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds daily. All serviceable artillery in the stores has been ordered to be mounted and immediately sent to the front. The civil organization of the country has been arrested, the Russians are levying recruits, and a conscription has been ordered in some districts. The Hungarian Parliament commenced yesterday the discussion on the Vote of Credit, when Herr Tisza made his expected statement respecting the policy of the Cabinet of Vienna. That policy, he said, was simply national, and safeguarded only the interests of the Empire. They would never, he added, set up a policy of compensation in some of the Western provinces of Turkey as their price for tolerating the formation of new Slav states. Part of the Vote, he observed, would be expended in measures which were indispensable on the Roumanian frontiers.

Thursday, May 16.—The telegrams to-day do not convey any additional information with respect to the proceedings of Count Schouvaloff in St. Petersburg, where great interest is now taken in the appeals for the fitting out of a Russian corsair fleet. Subscriptions are being received from all parts of Russia, but their total is a small sum compared to what would be required for the contemplated object, though, as the *Standard* special correspondent points out, they are double what he believed to be the Czar's committee for the relief of the sick and wounded in the field. The *Morning Advertiser* special correspondent at Pera suggests that Europe united in Congress should entrust Austria with the administration of Bosnia; and respecting the demands of England, it says that Russia cannot desire a dismemberment of Turkey, an understanding with her is not only desirable, but possible. According to the *North German Gazette*, it is not correct to assume that Count Schouvaloff is the bearer of any proposals from the Beaconsfield Government. His object, it says, is probably to make proposals in St. Petersburg based upon his knowledge of the intentions of the London Cabinet, obtain instructions, and then act upon them here. At a Council of the Turkish Ministers held on Thursday, it was decided, the *Daily News* special correspondent telegraphs, that the Turkish army is not in a condition to resist the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, which had been threatened by General Todleben, if Shumla, Varna, and Batum were not surrendered at once. In regard to the fortresses of Shumla and Varna it is contended in the Turkish capital that they may be retained until the Treaty of San Stefano shall have become definitive; and it is further pointed out that the Treaty stipulates that the fortresses shall be surrendered to the principality of Bulgaria, and not to the Russians. Bills for the establishment of organic laws and administrative, judicial, and military reforms are being elaborated by the Porte, by order of the Sultan, and measures are being taken to convert these bills into executive laws in the course of one year. Several Russian lieutenants from the *Cimbria* are reported to be staying at the Russian Legation at Washington.

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Portfolio.

A LULLABY.

Mother, hear! the drums are beating,
And there soldiers on the shore,
Tramping on and then retreating,
While the distant cannons roar!

No, no, my dear, you only hear
The breakers calling to the moon;
'Tis only the wind, half awake, half asleep,
Singing a wild and fitful tune.

The moon is dreaming, almost seeming
To smile in her sleep on the quiet skies;
The stars can hardly keep from shutting
Their ever watchful, sparkling eyes.

The nest on the bough is waving now,
But the nestlings sleep in their downy cell;
The butterfly folds up his wings of snow,
And swings in the satin-hung lily bell.

Sleep then, my dear, and while you hear
The drowsy music of the shore,
Dream of the foam-dad fairies dancing
Hand in hand on its gleaming floor,
—A. W.

LIFE.

Life over striving, restless, and driving,
All is mysterious; who shall decide
Which is the best, labor or rest?
Pleasures are bubbles that float on its tide;

Gleaming and gleaming, beautiful seeming,
Touch them they vanish, and where have they flown?
Where? ah where? They have melted in air,
And hearts they had gladden'd are weeping alone.

Patiently ever time mingles together
The idle, the vain, and the workers for bread,
Sighing or singing, merry bells ringing,
And blinding with others that toll for the dead.

Pomp and perplexity, wealth and adversity
Jumble and jostle their way in the street;
Ease and anxiety, want and satiety,
Weave them a web that is never complete!

Listless, repining, worthless and whining,
Many of life make a wretched display;
While health with its treasures, and youth with its pleasures
Can nestle and laugh among sweet-scented hay.

Tolling or playing admit no delaying—
Earnest in everything, such be our plan;
Faithful, unflinching—a friend's errors hiding—
Making of all things the best that we can.

Some may despise life! Fully defies life!
O cherish it dearly, for brief is its stay!
Stand to it bravely, joyfully, gravely,
Life is a game that is pleasant to play!
And when all is over, around us may hover
Angel hands singing, "Is fading away,"
The wounded heart healing, and gently revealing
A life without sorrow—Eternal day.
—Francis Bennoch.

But every jet of chaos which threatens
To ex-terminate us, is convertible by intellect
Into wholesome force. Fœtus unpermeated
causes. The water drowns ship and sailor
like a grain of dust. But learn to swim,
trim your bark, and the wave which drown-
ed it will be cloven by it, and carry it, like
its own foam, a plume and a power. 'he
cold is inconsiderate of persons, tingles your
blood, freezes a man like a dewdrop. But
learn to skate, and the ice will give you a
graceful, sweet, and poe to motion. 'he
cold will brace your limbs and begin to
genius, and make you freeman men of
time. Cold and sea will form an imperial
Saxon race which nature cannot bear to
lose, and after cooping it up for a thousand
years in yonder England, gives a hundred
England, a hundred Mexico. All the
bloody it shall absorb and dominate: and
more than Mexico—the secrets of water
and steam, the spheres of electricity, the
ductility of metals, the chaos of the air,
the ruddered balloon are waiting you.

The annual slaughter from typhus far
exceeds that of war; but right drainage
destroys typhus. The plague in the sea-
services from scurvy is healed by lemon
juice and other diets portable or procurable;
the depopulation by cholera and small-pox
is ended by drainage and vaccination; and
every other pest is not less in the chain of
cause, and effect, and may be fought off.
And, whilst art draws out the venom, it
compactly extorts some benefit from the
vanquished enemy. The mischievous tor-
rent is taught to urdge for man; the wild
beasts make useful food, or dress, or
labour; the chemical explosions are control-
led, like his watch. These are now the
steeds on which he rides. Man moves in
all modes, by legs of horses, by wings of
wind, by gas of balloon, by electricity, and
stands on tip-toe threatening to hunt the
eagle in his own element. There's nothing
he will not make his carrier.

Steam was till the other day the devil
which we dreaded. The very pot made by
any human potter or heater had a hole in
its cover to let the enemy, lest he should
lift pot and roof, and carry the house away.
But the Marquis of Worcester, Watt, and
Fulton brought themselves that where
was power was not devil, but was God;
that it must be availed of, and not by any
means left off and wasted. Could he lift pots
and roofs and houses so handily? he was
the workman they were in search of. He
could be used to lift away, chain, and
compel other devils, far more reluctant and
dangerous, namely, cubic miles of earth,
mountains, weight or resistance of water,
machinery, and the labours of all men in
the world; and time he shall lengthen, and
shorten space. —R. W. Emerson.

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

By Waters.

The following advertisement appeared in
several of the London journals in the year
1882: "Owen Lloyd, a native of Wales,
and who, it is believed, resided for many
years in London as clerk in a large mer-
cantile establishment, will forward his
present address to X. Y. Z., Post-Office, St.
Martin's-le-Grand, to be left till called for,
he will hear of something greatly to his
advantage."

My attention had been attracted to this
notice by its very frequent appearance in
the journals, which I was chiefly in the habit
of reading, and from professional habits of
curiosity, I had set it down in my own mind
as a mere advertisement against the
possibility of some one being who was

since in a criminal court was very earnestly
desired. I was confirmed in this conjecture
by observing that in despair of Owen Lloyd's
voluntary disclosure of his retreat, a reward
of fifty guineas, payable by a respectable
solitor of Lothbury, was ultimately offered
to any person who would furnish X. Y. Z.
with the missing man's address. "An old
bird," I mentally exclaimed on perusing
this paragraph, "and not to be caught with
sheaf, that is evident." Still more to excite
my curiosity, and at the same time bring
the matter within the scope of my own
particular functions, I found, on taking up
the *Police Gazette*, a reward of thirty
guineas offered for the apprehension of
Owen Lloyd, whose person and manners
were minutely described. "The pursuit
grows hot," thought I, throwing down the
paper, and hastening to attend a summons
just brought me from the superintendent;
and if Owen Lloyd is still within the four
walls, his chance of escape seems but a poor
one.

On waiting on the superintendent, I was
directed to put myself in immediate personal
communication with a Mr. Smith, the head
of an eminent wholesale house in the City.

"In the City?"
"Yes, but your business with Mr. Smith is
relative to the extensive robbery at his
West-end residence a week or two ago. The
necessary warrants for the apprehension
of the suspected parties have been, I under-
stand, obtained, and on your return will be
placed in your hands."

I at once proceeded to my destination, and
on my arrival was immediately ushered into
a dingy back-room, where I was desired to
wait till Mr. Smith, who was just then busily
engaged, could speak to me. Casting my
eyes over a table, near which the clerk had
placed me a chair, I perceived a newspaper
and the *Police Gazette*, in both of which the
advertisements for the discovery of Owen Lloyd
were strongly underlined. "Oh, ho!"
thought I, "Mr. Smith, then, is the X. Y. Z."
who is so extremely anxious to renew his
acquaintance with Mr. Owen Lloyd; and
I at once proceeded to select a newspaper
about the desired interview. Well, it is in
my own possession—a which can scarcely
be dispensed with, it seems, in this busy,
whirling life of ours."

Mr. Smith did not keep me waiting long.
He seemed a hard, shrewd, business man,
whose still wiry frame, brisk, active gait
and manner, and clear, decisive eye, in-
dicated—though the snows of more than
sixty winters had passed over his head—a
vigorous life, of which the morning and
the moon had been spent in the successful
pursuit of wealth and its accompaniment—
social consideration and influence.

"You have, I suppose, read the advertise-
ments marked on these papers?"
"I have, and of course conclude that you,
sir, are X. Y. Z."

"Of course conclusions," rejoined Mr. Smith
with a quite perceptible sneer, "are usually
very silly ones; in this instance especially
so. My name, you ought to be aware, is
Smith: X. Y. Z., whoever he may be, I
expect in a few minutes. In just seventeen
minutes," added the exact man of business;
"by 1, by letter, appointed him to meet me
at one o'clock precisely. My motive in
seeking an interview with him, it is proper
I should tell you, is the probability that he,
like myself, is a sufferer by Owen Lloyd, and
may not therefore object to defray a fair
share of the cost likely to be incurred in
unraveling the delinquent and prosecuting him
to conviction; or, which would be far
better, he may be in possession of information
that will enable us to obtain completely
the clue I already almost grasp. But we
must be cautious: X. Y. Z. may be a relative
or friend of Lloyd's, and in that case, to
possess him of our plans would answer no
purpose but to afford him an opportunity of
fleeing them. Thus, I have had better
at once proceed to read over to you a few
particulars I have jotted down, which, you
will perceive, throw light and colour over
the suspicious I have been within these few
days compelled to entertain. You are
doubtless acquainted with the full particu-
lars of the robbery at my residence, Brook
Street, last Thursday fortnight?"

"Yes, especially the report of the officers,
that the crime must have been committed
by persons familiar with the premises and
the general habits of the family."
"Precisely. Now, have you your memo-
randum-book ready?"
"Quite so."
"You had better write with ink," said Mr.
Smith, pushing an inkstand and pens to-
wards me. "Important memoranda should be
ever, where there is a possibility of avoid-
ing it, be written in pencil. Friction,
humbling, use of any kind, often partially
obliterates them, creating endless confusion
and mistakes. Are you ready?"
"Perfectly."
"Owen Lloyd, a native of Wales, and it
was understood, descended from a highly
respectable family there. About five feet
eight; but I need not describe his person
over again. Many years with us first as
junior, then as head clerk; during which his
conduct, as regards the firm, was exemplary.
A man of yielding, irresolute mind—if
indeed a person can be said to really possess
a mind at all who is always changing it for
some other person's—incapable of saying
"No" to an embarrassing, importuning re-
quest—on short, Mr. Waters, of the
numerous class of individuals whom fools
say are nobody's enemies but their own, as
if that were possible."

"I understand; but I really do not see
how this bears upon—"

"The mission you are directed to under-
take," I think it does, as you will presently
see. Three years ago, Owen Lloyd having
involved himself, in consequence of the
serious defect of character I have indicated,
in large liabilities for pretended friends,
left our employment; and to avoid a jail
term, no one could discover whither. Edward
Jones, also a native of the principality,
whose description, as well as that of his
wife, you will receive from the superintendent,
was discharged about seven years
since from our service for misconduct, and
went, we understood, to America. He
always appeared to possess great influence
over the mind of his considerably younger
countryman Lloyd. Jones and his wife
were seen three evenings since by one of our
clerks near Temple Bar. I am of opinion,
Mr. Waters, continued Mr. Smith, renewing
his spectacles and clearing the spectacles
from which he had been reading, "that it is
only the first step in crime, or criminal
impudence; which feeble-minded man espe-
cially long hesitate or boggle at; and I now
suspect that, pressed by poverty, and
very possibly yielding to the persuasions
and example of Jones—who, by the way,
was as well acquainted with the premises in
Brook Street as his fellow-clerk—the crime
which, doubtless Owen Lloyd is now a com-
mon thief and burglar."

"Indeed!"

discovery, the day before yesterday, of a
pocket-book behind some bookshelves in the
library. As no property had been taken
from that room—though the lock of a large
iron chest, containing coins and medals, had
been evidently tampered with—the search
there was not at first very rigorous. "That
pocket-book—here it is—belonged, I know,
to Owen Lloyd when in our service. See,
here are his initials stamped on the cover."
"Might he not have inadvertently left it
there when with you?"

"You will scarcely think so after reading
the date of the five-pound note of the
Hampshire County Bank, which you will
find within the inner lining."

"The date is 1831!"

"Exactly. I have also strong reason for
believing that Owen Lloyd is now, or has
been lately, residing in some part of
Hampshire."

"That is important."

"This letter," continued Mr. Smith; and
then pausing for a brief space in some
embarrassment, he added: "The Commis-
sioner informed me, Mr. Waters, that you
were a person upon whose good sense and
discretion, as well as sagacity and courage,
every concerned might be placed. I there-
fore feel less difficulty than I otherwise
should in admitting you a little behind the
family screen, and entering with you upon
matters one would not willingly have brot
in the public ear."

"I owed, and he presently proceeded.
"Owen Lloyd, I should tell you, is married
to a very amiable, superior sort of woman,
and has one child, a daughter named
Caroline, an elegant, gentle-mannered,
beautiful girl, I admit, to whom my wife
was much attached, and she was conse-
quently a frequent visitor in Brook Street.
This I always felt was very imprudent; and
the result was that my son Arthur Smith,
only about two years her senior—she was
just turned of seventeen when her father
was compelled to flee from his creditors—
formed a silly, boyish attachment for her.
They have since, I gather from this letter,
which I found yesterday in Arthur's dressing-
room, carried on, at long intervals, a
clandestine correspondence, waiting for the
advent of more propitious times—which,
being interpreted, added Mr. Smith with a
sardonic sneer, "means of course my death
and burial."

"You are in possession, then, if Miss
Caroline Lloyd is living with her father, of
his premises place of abode?"

"Not exactly. The correspondence is, it
seems, carried on without the knowledge of
Owen Lloyd; and the girl states, in answer
to it, should seem, to Arthur's inquiries, that
her father would never forgive her if, under
present circumstances, she disclosed his place
of residence—she can now very well under-
stand that—and she esteems Arthur not to
persist, at least for the present, in his
attempts to discover her. My son, you must
understand, is now of age, and so far as
fortune is concerned, is, thanks to a legacy
from an aunt on his mother's side, independ-
ent of me."

"What post-mark does the letter bear?"

"Charing-Cross. Miss Lloyd states that
it will be posted in London by a friend,
being, I nothing doubt, her father's con-
fidential agent. But to us the most impor-
tant part of the epistle is the following line:
"My father met with a sad accident in
the forest some time ago, but is now
quite recovered." The words in the *forest*
have, on sea, been written over, but not so
entirely as to prevent their being, with a
little trouble, traced. Now, coupling this
expression with the Hampshire bank-note,
I am of opinion that Lloyd is concealed
somewhere in the New Forest."

"A shrewd guess, at all events."

"You now perceive what weighty motives
I have to bring this man to justice. The
property carried off is a little comparatively
small; but the intercourse between the
girl and my son must at any cost be
terminated."

He was interrupted by a clerk, who
entered to say that Mr. William Lloyd, the
gentleman who had advertised as "X. Y. Z.,"
desired to speak to him. Mr. Smith directed
Mr. Lloyd to be shown in; and then, snatch-
ing up the *Police Gazette*, and thrusting it
into one of the table-drawers, said in a low
voice, but marked emphasis: "A relative,
no doubt, by the name: be silent, and be
watchful."

A minute afterwards Mr. Lloyd was ushered
into a room. He was a thin, emaciated,
and apparently sorrow-stricken man, on the
wintry side of middle age, but of mild,
courteous, gentlemanly speech and manners.
He was evidently nervous and agitated, and
after a word or two of customary salutation,
said hastily: "I gather from this note, sir,
that you can afford me tidings of my long-
lost brother Owen: where is he?"

He looked eagerly round the apartment, gazed
with curious earnestness in my face, and
then again turned with tremulous anxiety
to Mr. Smith. "Is he dead? Pray do not
keep me in suspense."

"Sit down, sir," said Mr. Smith, pointing
to a chair. "Your brother, Owen Lloyd,
was for many years a clerk in this establish-
ment."

"Was—was?" interrupted Mr. Lloyd with
greatly increased agitation: "not now, then—
he has left you?"

"For upwards of three years. A few
days ago—pray do not interrupt me—
obtained intelligence of him, which, with
such assistance as you may possibly be able
to afford, will perhaps suffice to enable this
gentleman—pointing to me—to discover
his present residence."

"I could not stand the look which Mr.
Lloyd fixed upon me, and turned hastily
away to gaze out of the window, as if
attracted by the noise of a squabble between
two draymen, which fortunately broke out
at the moment in the narrow, choked-up
street."

"For what purpose, sir, are you instituting
this eager search after my brother?"

"I cannot be that—No, no—he has left
you, you say more than three years; besides,
the bare supposition is as wicked as absurd."

"The truth is, Mr. Lloyd," rejoined Mr.
Smith after a few moments' reflection, "there
is great danger that my son may dis-
advantageously connect himself with your
countryman Lloyd. Jones and his wife
were seen three evenings since by one of our
clerks near Temple Bar. I am of opinion,
Mr. Waters, continued Mr. Smith, renewing
his spectacles and clearing the spectacles
from which he had been reading, "that it is
only the first step in crime, or criminal
impudence; which feeble-minded man espe-
cially long hesitate or boggle at; and I now
suspect that, pressed by poverty, and
very possibly yielding to the persuasions
and example of Jones—who, by the way,
was as well acquainted with the premises in
Brook Street as his fellow-clerk—the crime
which, doubtless Owen Lloyd is now a com-
mon thief and burglar."

"Indeed!"

"You, a more minute search led to the
discovery, the day before yesterday, of a
pocket-book behind some bookshelves in the
library. As no property had been taken
from that room—though the lock of a large
iron chest, containing coins and medals, had
been evidently tampered with—the search
there was not at first very rigorous. "That
pocket-book—here it is—belonged, I know,
to Owen Lloyd when in our service. See,
here are his initials stamped on the cover."
"Might he not have inadvertently left it
there when with you?"

"You will scarcely think so after reading
the date of the five-pound note of the
Hampshire County Bank, which you will
find within the inner lining."

"The date is 1831!"

"Exactly. I have also strong reason for
believing that Owen Lloyd is now, or has
been lately, residing in some part of
Hampshire."

"That is important."

"This letter," continued Mr. Smith; and
then pausing for a brief space in some
embarrassment, he added: "The Commis-
sioner informed me, Mr. Waters, that you
were a person upon whose good sense and
discretion, as well as sagacity and courage,
every concerned might be placed. I there-
fore feel less difficulty than I otherwise
should in admitting you a little behind the
family screen, and entering with you upon
matters one would not willingly have brot
in the public ear."

whose place of pride had quickly passed
away, "But you are dealing fairly and
candidly with me in the matter?"

In reply to this home-thrust, Mr. Smith
placed the letter addressed by Miss Lloyd to
his son in the hands of the questioner, at
the same time explaining how he had
obtained it.

Mr. Lloyd's hands trembled, and his tears
fell fast over the letter as he hurriedly
perused it. It seemed by his broken,
involuntary ejaculations, that old thoughts
and memories were deeply stirred within
him. "For girl!—so young, so gentle, and
so sorely tried! Her mother's very turn of
thought and phrase. Owen too, artless,
honourably, just as he was ever, except
when the tinge of knaves and villains."

He seemed buried in thought for some
time after the perusal of the letter; and
then, when he came to himself, he said to
Mr. Smith, whose cue it was to avoid exciting
suspicion by too great eagerness of speech,
was growing fidgety. At length, suddenly
looking up, he said in a dejected tone: "If
this is all you have ascertained, we seem as
far off as ever. I can afford you no help."

"I am not sure of that," replied Mr. Smith.
"Let us look calmly at the matter. Your
brother is evidently not living in London,
and that accounts for your advertisements
not being answered."

"Truly?"

"If you look at the letter attentively, you
will perceive that three important words,
"in the forest," have been partially erased."

"Yes, it is indeed so; but what?"

"Now, there is no particular locality in
the county to which your brother would be
likely to betake himself in preference to
another? Gentlemen of fancy and senti-
ment," added Mr. Smith, "usually fall back,
I have heard, upon some favourite haunt of
early days when pressed by adversity."

"It is natural they should," replied Mr.
Lloyd, heedless of the sneer. "I have felt
that longing for old haunts and old fash-
ions, even when I was what I was, and
would not prosper in strange lands; and
how much more—But no; he would not
return to Wales—to Caermarthen—to be
looked down upon by those amongst whom
our family for so many generations stood
equal with the highest. Besides, I have
personally sought him there—in vain."

"But his wife—she is not a native of the
principality?"

"No, ah! I remember. The forest! It
must be at Caroline Hayworth, whom we
first met at the Isle of Wight, is a native of
Beaulieu, a village in the New Forest,
Hampshire. A small property there, be-
queathed by an uncle, belonged to her, and
perhaps has not been disposed of. How
came I not to think of this before? I will
set out at once—and yet pressing business
requires my stay here for a day or two."

"This gentleman, Mr. Waters, can proceed
to Beaulieu immediately."

"That must do then. You will call on
me, Mr. Waters—here is my address—before
you leave town. Thank you. And God
bless you, sir," he added, suddenly seizing
Mr. Smith's hand, "for the light you have
thrown upon this wearying and I feared,
hopeless search. You need not be so
anxious, sir, to send a special messenger to
release your son from his promise of marriage
to my niece. None of us, as I am assured,
will be desirous of forcing her upon a reluctant
family."

"Mr. Waters," said Mr. Smith with a good
deal of surprise, as soon as we were alone,
"I expected that your sentimental epithets
"will prevent your doing your duty in this
matter?"

"Whatright," I answered with some heat,
"have you, sir, to make such an insinuation?"

"Because," I perceived, by your manner,
that you disapproved my questioning Mr.
Lloyd as to the likelihood of securing his
brother."

"My manner but interpreted my thoughts:
still, sir, I know what belongs to my duty,
and shall perform it."

"Enough! I have nothing more to say."
I drew on my gloves, took up my hat,
and was leaving the room, when Mr. Smith
exclaimed: "Stay one moment, Mr. Waters:
you see that my great object is to break off
the connection between my son and Miss
Lloyd?"

"I do."

"I am not anxious, you will remember, to
press the presentation of my *Frank written*
confession of his guilt, Owen Lloyd places an
insupportable bar between his child and mine.
You understand?"

"Perfectly. But permit me to observe,
that the *why* you just now hinted I might
hesitate to perform, will not permit me to be
a party to such a transaction. Good-day."

I waited on Mr. William Lloyd soon after-
wards, and listened with painful interest to
the brief history which he, with childlike
simplicity, narrated of his own and brother's
fortunes. It was a sad, oft-told tale. They
had been early left orphans; and, deprived
of judicious guidance, had run—William
more especially—a wild career of dissipation,
fill all was gone. Just before the crash
came, they had both fallen in love with the
same woman, Caroline Mayoworth, who had
preferred the meeker, more gentle-hearted
Owen to his elder brother. They parted in
anger. Mr. Lloyd obtained a situation as
ballast and overseer of an estate in Jamaica,
where, by many years of toil, good fortune,
and economy, he at length ruined his health
and restored his fortunes; and had now
returned to the rich in his native country;
and as he had till an hour before retired,
unhappily and untended save by his kind-
ness, I promised to write immediately to his
brother and with a sorrowful heart took
leave of the vainly rejoicing, prematurely
aged man.

I arrived at Southampton by the night
coach—the railway was but just begun, I
remember—and was informed that the best
mode of reaching Beaulieu—Bewley, they
pronounced it—was by crossing the South-
ampton river to the village of Hythe,
which was but a few miles distant from
Beaulieu. As soon as I had breakfasted, I
hastened to the quay, and was soon speeding
across the tranquil waters in one of the
sharp-stemmed wherries which plied con-
stantly between the shores. My attention
was soon attracted by two figures in the stern
of the boat, a man and woman. A slight
examination of their features sufficed to
convince me that they were Jones and his
wife. They evidently entertained no suspi-
cion of pursuit; and as I heard them tell
the boatman they were going on to Beaulieu,
I determined for the present not to disturb
their family security. It was fortunate I
did so. As soon as we had landed, they
passed into a mean-looking dwelling, which
from some note and a host under repair in a
small yard in front of it, I concluded to be a
fisherman's. As no vehicle could be readily
procured, I determined on walking on, and
about seven o'clock easily reached Beaulieu,
which is charmingly situated on the
"skin of the New Forest," and is a
paradise of a slight extent.

it was, I remember, within a stone's-
throw of the celebrated Beaulieu Abbey
ruins—I easily contrived, by a few careless
indirect questions, to elicit all the infor-
mation required of the loquacious wait-
maid. Mr. Lloyd, who seemed to bear an
excellent character, lived, I was informed,
at a cottage about half a mile distant from
the inn, and chiefly supported himself as a
measurer of timber—beech and ash: a small
stock—the oak was reserved for government
purposes—was usually kept on hand. Miss
Caroline, the girl said, did beautiful fancy-
work; and a group of flowers painted by her,
as natural as life, was framed and glazed
in the bar, if I would like to see it. Upon
the right track, sure enough! Mr. Lloyd,
there could be no longer a doubt, had un-
consciously betrayed his unfortunate, guilty
brother into the hands of justice, and I, an
agent of the iron law, already upon the
threshold of his hiding-place! I felt no
pleasure at the success of the scheme. I felt
bravely and honestly stood up against
an adverse fate for so many years, only to
fall into crime just as fortune had grown
weary of persecuting him, and a long-
estranged brother had returned to raise him
to their former position in society, was
melancholy indeed! And the young woman
too, whose letter breathed so pure, so gentle,
so patient a spirit!—it would not be hard
to think about—and I resolutely strove to
look upon the affair as one of everyday
routine. It would not do, however; and I
was about to quit the room in no very
enviable frame of mind, when my boat
companions, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, entered,
and seated themselves at one of the tables.
The apartment was rather a large one, and
as I was seated in the corner of a box at
some distance from the entrance, they did
not at first observe me; and several words
caught my ear which awakened a strong
desire to hear more. That I might do so,
I instantly adopted a very common, but not
the less often very successful device. As
soon as the new-comers perceived me, they
whispered colloquy stopped abruptly; and
after a minute or so, the man said, looking
hard at me: "Good-day, sir; you have had
rather a long walk; and he glanced at my
dusty boots."

"I replied, inclining my left ear with
my hand in the manner of a natural ear-
trumpet, "did you speak?"

"A dusty walk," he rejoined in a voice
that might have been heard in a hurricane
or across Fleet Street.

"One o'clock!" I replied, pulling out my
watch. "No; it wants a quarter yet."

"Deaf as the Monument," said Jones to
his companion. "All right."

The suspended dialogue was but partially
resumed.

"Do you think," said the woman, after the
lapse of about five minutes—"do you think
Owen and his family will go with us? I
hope not."

"Not he: I only asked him just for the
say-so of the thing. He is too chicken-
hearted for that, or for anything else that
requires pluck."

Finishing the spirits and water they had
ordered, they soon afterwards went out. I
followed.

As soon as we had gone about a hundred
paces from the house, I said: "Pray can
you tell me which is Mr. Lloyd, the bee-
ch-merchant's house?"

"Yes," replied the man, taking hold of my
arm, and hallooing into my ear with a power
sufficient to really deafen one for life: "we
are going there to dine."

I nodded comprehension, and on we
journeyed. We were met at the door by
Owen Lloyd himself—a man in whose coun-
tenance guilelessness, even to simplicity,
seemed stamped by nature's own true hand.
So much, thought I, for the reliance to be
placed on physiognomy! "I have brought
you a customer," said Mr. Jones; "but he is
as deaf as a stone." I was courteously
invited in by signs; and with much hallooing
and shouting, it was finally settled that,
after dinner, I should look over Mr. Lloyd's
stock of wood. Dinner had just been placed
on the table by Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter.
A still very comely, interesting woman was
Mrs. Lloyd, though time and sorrow had
long since set their unmistakable seals upon
her. Her daughter was, I thought, one of
the most charming, graceful young women I
had ever seen, spite of the tinge of sadness
which dwelt upon her sweet face, deepening
its interest if it somewhat diminished its
beauty. My heart ached to think of the
misery, the announcement of my errand
must presently bring on such gentle beings—
innocent, I felt confident, even of the
knowledge of the crime that had been com-
mitted. I dreaded to begin—not, Heaven
knows, from any fear of the men, who,
compared with me, were poor, feeble crea-
tures, and I could easily have mastered
half-a-dozen such; but the females—that
young girl especially—how encounter their
despair? I mutely declined dinner,

Intimations.

5th DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial 8 per cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong, on the 30th of June, and in London, on the 19th of August next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, situate No. 31, Lombard Street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLLS, Acting Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

314 Bonds Nos.—	1405	2107	2809	3511	4213	4915	5617
14	710	1405	2107	2809	3511	4213	4915
38	723	1429	2121	2829	3521	4229	4929
46	741	1442	2145	2857	3552	4258	4958
76	767	1473	2177	2874	3586	4291	4994
99	794	1487	2190	2898	3585	4291	4994
105	814	1490	2214	2919	3617	4309	5003
124	823	1534	2233	2926	3624	4336	5022
144	844	1551	2243	2932	3646	4360	5047
170	862	1577	2262	2952	3674	4372	5082
185	897	1589	2283	2992	3696	4399	5095
208	909	1601	2313	3003	3703	4401	5112
221	935	1629	2358	3060	3751	4451	5155
252	945	1687	2362	3079	3765	4463	5171
263	954	1697	2382	3098	3786	4498	5180
285	984	1700	2385	3098	3786	4498	5180
305	1007	1717	2417	3118	3801	4510	5206
324	1029	1730	2439	3136	3831	4538	5238
354	1058	1757	2453	3157	3851	4549	5260
377	1093	1771	2477	3165	3873	4565	5272
389	1093	1786	2500	3191	3889	4598	5296
415	1105	1805	2505	3207	3908	4606	5316
437	1126	1827	2537	3231	3923	4631	5338
448	1146	1848	2563	3251	3944	4654	5352
461	1167	1864	2566	3273	3977	4675	5381
488	1185	1886	2593	3300	3998	4685	5397
509	1207	1903	2603	3320	4007	4713	5416
522	1222	1925	2632	3327	4032	4738	5428
554	1243	1952	2655	3342	4042	4756	5460
577	1262	1969	2669	3379	4068	4768	5481
588	1289	1988	2693	3393	4094	4789	5494
620	1313	2017	2706	3408	4117	4809	5506
632	1323	2027	2729	3438	4139	4825	5540
646	1355	2053	2745	3448	4158	4849	5565
679	1363	2055	2776	3463	4170	4864	5583
689	1382	2100	2784	3499	4197	4892	5603

For £100 Sterling each, = £31,400.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Wm. NICHOLLS,
Acting Accountant.Countersigned,
W. W. VENN, Junior,
Notary Public,
2, Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 17th April, 1878.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HERBERT B. HYDE, President,
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President,
SAMUEL BORDOWITZ, Secretary,
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets \$31,700,000
Surplus \$ 5,500,000

THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the
above Company, are prepared to Accept
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon
terms very favourable to the assured.
For full information and particulars,
apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-
HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received
at this Office till July 31st next, for
the Supply of 5000 Gallons of LIGHTHOUSE
OIL for use in the LIGHT-HOUSES in
the Southern Division of China, for the
Year 1879. Printed forms of Tender for
each of the 3 following kinds of Oil can be
had at this Office on application, viz:

1st TEA-NUT OIL.
2nd PEANUT OIL.
3rd RAPE-SEED OIL.

The Oil to be perfectly pure and un-
mixed, of the best quality and color, and
quite free from all impurities and sedi-
ment, and is to be delivered at the Customs
Godown at Amoy in the following quan-
tities, viz:

1000 Gallons or more before 1st November next.
1500 " " " 1st December " "
2500 " " " 1st March, 1879.

The Oil as it is delivered will be measur-
ed at the Custom House and 14 Imperial
gallons will be taken to weigh 1 pint, and
each Tender must be accompanied by a
sample in a clear glass bottle of not less
quantity than half a pint.

No Tender will be accepted on any other
terms than those issued from this Office.
The Contract to be headed "Tender for
Light-house Oil."
The Commissioner does not pledge him-
self to accept the lowest or any Tender.

B. B. MOOREHEAD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Amoy, 15th June, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debits.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debit contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEXANDER, British steamer, Captain J.
Graham—Brisley & Co.
AGRICULTURAL, British barque, Captain
Graham—Brisley & Co.

AGRICULTURAL, British barque, Captain
Graham—Brisley & Co.
AGRICULTURAL, British barque, Captain
Graham—Brisley & Co.

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Graham—Brisley & Co.

AGRICULTURAL, British barque, Captain
Graham—Brisley & Co.
AGRICULTURAL, British barque, Captain
Graham—Brisley & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
Variety and Comedy Company.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
Previous to their departure
FOR ENGLAND.

AN
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
ON EACH OCCASION.

During the Stay of the Company,
there will be produced
THE LATEST
GEMS OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS,
ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES,
AND
BURLESQUE SKETCHES.

FARCES!
COMEDIES!
AND OPERETTAS!!
ON
MONDAY (Next),
1st JULY, 1878,
THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMME WILL BE
PRESENTED.

PART FIRST.
MINSTRELS!

Pianist,.....Mrs. CARSON.
Violinist,.....Mr. FRANK STEWART.
Introductory Overture,.....DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTRELS.
Opening Chorus—"Op-
eration"—.....D. CARSON'S CHOIR.
Song—"Dear Old
Land I'm Leaving,".....Mr. J. E. ARNOLD.
Com—"Susie, Quit
Your Fooling,".....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.
Ballad—"Come, Bri-
die, Come,".....Mr. J. H. FERRELL.
Com—"The Lan-
guage of Love,".....DAVE CARSON.
Song—"Hark! The
Drum,".....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.
Part First will terminate with
THE SWISS WARBLERS,
INTRODUCING BURLESQUE TYROLER,
and
AUTOMATON IMITATIONS.

An Interval of Five Minutes.

PART SECOND.
VARIETY!

"ETTA,"
in
HER CHAMPION HIGH PEDESTAL
DANCE.

Vocal Duets—"THE SAILOR SINGS"—Balls.
MISSES, FERRELL and NORVILLE.

To be followed by
DAVE CARSON,
as
THE SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD,
Introducing His Wonderful Imitation
of
THE BLUE TAILED FLY.

Song—"LET BROTHERLY
LOVE CONTINUE"—.....C. D'ARCY.
Mr. J. E. ARNOLD.

FINALE TO PART SECOND
"ETTA,"
in Her Great Skating Specialty
THE PRIDE OF THE RINK.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.
COMIC OPERA!
The Performance will conclude with Offen-
bach's Popular Opera, entitled
"BREAKING THE SPELL."
CHARACTERS.

Peter Bloom (A Gar-
dener).....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.
Old Matthew (A
Chelsea Pensioner).....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
Jenny (Maid of the
Inn).....Mrs. CARSON.
Time—1706.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Private Boxes to hold four, Ten Dollars.
Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls.....Two Dollars.
Pit.....One Dollar.

Children under Twelve years of age, half
price to Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls
only.
Children in Arms, FIFTY DOLLARS!

Seats may be secured at Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.'s, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

Doors Open at 8 p.m.—Trouble begins at 9.
Smoking Strictly Prohibited.

CONVEYANCES MAY BE ORDERED FOR 11.15.

Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Bur-
lesque Album, containing the Bengalee
Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and
Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompani-
ments, can be obtained of Messrs LANE,
Crawford & Co. and at the Door.
Price, \$1.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

On and after July 1st, Mr. W. H.
NOTLEY will conduct this Agency
until further notice.

By Order,
STANLEY COPE,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the underwritten Cargo
are hereby informed that unless the
same be taken delivery of within one month
from this date it will be sold to satisfy
expenses.

A. J. J. 2 Cases Mackerel.
Ex "Ophelia"
from London, per
YARDEN,
Hull.

YARDEN,
Hull.

YARDEN,
Hull.

YARDEN,
Hull.

YARDEN,
Hull.

YARDEN,
Hull.

YARDEN,
Hull.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & POOCHOW.
The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain G. D. FITZMAURICE, will
be despatched for the above
Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon,
instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Aus-
tralian and New Zealand Ports,
TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Departure of the Aus-
tralian Steam Navigation
Co.'s Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Edmondson, Commander, is unavoidably
POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 5th
July, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"POLGA,"
Commandant ROZARD, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French
Mail.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"ANADY,"
Commandant MORAY, will be
despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Underwriter for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUY,
Agent.

Ex "Yangtze"
SP (in triangle) 100 bags } from
Sharp Stones,.....Madras.

Ex "Ada"
FH 2 Order, Loose Cachou, from Marseilles.
JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle,
Macao.

Ex "Amazona"
HH 1896, The Tide Surveyor, 4 casks
F. L. Customs, Canton, Wine, from
Marseilles.

TH 1644, Mr. L. Thevenin, 1 case ink,
from Marseilles.

RX (under heart) 10 casks
Wine, from Marseilles.

B (in triangle) 1 case Mar-
chandises, from Galle.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 28, Norma, British steamer, 606,
Walker, Swatow June 27, General—Kwoh
ACHONG.

June 29, Maetan, Spanish steamer, 371,
A. Erquiaga, Manila June 28, General—
RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 29, Olympia, for Swatow.

29, M. Brokelmann, for Quinhon.

29, Wandering Jew, for San Francisco.

29, Charlton, for Saigon.

29, Namco, for Hallow.

29, Condon, for Whampoa.

29, Sundia, for Europe, &c.

29, Maetan, for London, &c.

29, Menelaus, for London, &c.

29, Parese, for Mantung.

DEPARTED.

Albany, for Quinhon.

Borneo, for Nagasaki.

Malina, for Yanzum.

Gustav & Marie, for Amoy.

Japan, for Obeloo.

Esperance, for Newchwang.

Yokohama, for Swatow.

Golden Spur, for Tourn.

Arria, for Saigon.

Trio, for Newchwang.

PANSENGKERN.

ARRIVED.

Per Maetan, from Manila, Mr. Cucullo,
and 46 Chinese.

Per Norma, from Swatow, 56 Chinese,
and 2 Europeans.

DEPARTED.

Per Sunda, from Hongkong, for Singa-
pore, Mr. A. Shanks, for Southampton,
Mrs. Walker and sister, Messrs G. Morris-
son, &c., Thomas Jones, D. McCarthy, H.
A. Watson, and Samuel Bowker—From
Yokohama, for Bona, Madame Paschhoff
and Mr. J. R. Davidson, for Southampton,
Messrs D. Hardie, Godfrey, and Penning,
and 44 Europeans—From Shanghai, for
Southampton, Mr. A. J. Pollock, for Lon-
don, 1 Distressed Seaman.

Per Charlton, for Saigon, 185 Chinese.

Per Namco, for Hallow and Halphon.

1 European, and 40 Chinese.

Per Maetan, for Amoy, 45 Chinese.

Per Malina, for Yanzum.

Per Japan, for Obeloo.

Per Esperance, for Newchwang.

Nothing
Golden

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—
Per Adria, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
30th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per Rajanathnagar, at 1.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 1st July, instead of as
previously notified.

For HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.—
Per Conquest, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
1st July.

For SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.—
Per Douglas, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 2nd July, instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For SAIGON.—
Per Quarta, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 3rd July.

For COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND E.
AUSTRALIA.—
Per Ocean, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the
5th July, instead of as previously
notified.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet Gaelic
will be despatched on THUR